## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph on page 5, lines 1-23 to read:

In a particularly preferred embodiment the present invention provides a process for the gas phase polymerization of ethylene and one or more C<sub>3-8</sub> copolymerizable alpha olefin monomers in the presence of a supported Ziegler-Natta catalyst comprising an aluminum compound of the formula  $AI((O)_aR^1)_bX_{3-b}$  wherein a is either 0 or 1, b is an integer from 1 to 3, R1 is a C1-10 alkyl radical and X is a chlorine atom, a titanium compound of the formula  $\frac{\text{Ti}(OR^2)_c X_{d-c}}{\text{Ti}(OR^2)_c X_d}$  wherein  $R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl radical, a C<sub>6-10</sub> aromatic radical, and a radical of the formula  $-COR^3$  wherein  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl radical and a C<sub>6-10</sub> aromatic radical, X is selected from the group consisting of a chlorine atom and a bromine atom, c is 0 or an integer up to 4 and d is an integer up to 4 and the sum of c+d is the valence of the Ti atom; a magnesium compound of the formula (R5) Mg X2.  $_{\rm e}$  wherein each  ${\rm R}^{\rm 5}$  is independently selected from the group consisting of C $_{\rm 1-4}$  alkyl radicals and e is 0, 1 or 2, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl halide and optionally an electron donor, a molar ratio of Al:Ti from 1:1 to 15:1; a molar ratio of Mg:Ti from 1:1 to 20:1; a molar ratio of halide from the alkyl halide to Mg from 1:1 to 8:1; and a molar ratio of electron donor to Ti from 0:1 to 15:1; said catalyst being co-catalyzed with tri C<sub>2-6</sub> aluminum, the improvement of controlling the molar ratio of total AI from the catalyst and co-catalyst:Ti from the catalyst from 25:1 to 80:1 and the feed of said tri C<sub>2-6</sub> alkyl aluminum from the co-catalyst to the reactor to provide from 10 to 50 ppm of aluminum (Al ppm) based on the polymer production rate.

Amend the paragraph on page 12, line 13- page 13, line 2 to read:

Then the impregnated support is reacted with a titanium compound, and optionally an electron donor and an aluminum compound. These types of approaches are illustrated by ICI's U.S. patent 4,252,670 issued February 24, 1981 to Caunt et al.; U.S. patent 5,633,419 issued April 1997 to Spencer et al. assigned to the Dow Chemical Company; EP 0 595 574 issued January 1, 1997 in the name of Berardi, assigned to BP Chemicals Ltd.; and U.S. patent 6,140,264 issued October 31, 2000 to Kelly et al., assigned to NOVA Chemicals Ltd.

The present invention is applicable to Ziegler-Natta catalysts made using the above techniques provided the catalyst is activated in the reactor (sufficient tri  $C_{2-6}$  alkyl aluminum is added to the reactor) in accordance with the teachings herein.

Typically the Ziegler-Natta catalyst will comprise an aluminum compound of the formula  $Al((O)_aR^1)_bX_{3-b}$  wherein a is either 0 or 1, b is an integer from 1 to 3,  $R^1$  is a  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl radical and X is a chlorine atom, a titanium compound of the formula  $Ti(OR^2)_bX_{dc}$   $Ti(OR^2)_bX_{dc}$  wherein  $R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl radical, a  $C_{6-10}$  aromatic radical, and a radical of the formula  $-COR^3$  wherein  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl radical and a  $C_{6-10}$  aromatic radical, X is selected from the group consisting of a chlorine atom and a bromine atom, c is 0 or an integer up to 4 and d is an integer up to 4 and the sum of c+d is the valence of the Ti atom; a magnesium compound of the formula  $(R^5)_eMg\ X_{2-e}$  wherein each  $R^5$  is independently a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl radical and e is 0, 1 or 2; an alkyl halide selected from the group consisting of  $CCl_4$  or a  $C_{3-6}$  secondary or tertiary alkyl halide and optionally an electron donor, a molar

ratio of AI to Ti from 1:1 to 15:1; a molar ratio of Mg:Ti from 1:1 to 20:1; a molar ratio of halide from the alkyl halide to Mg from 1:1 to 8:1; and a molar ratio of electron donor to Ti from 0:1 to 15:1.